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⑯ Applicant: **FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED**
Eagle Way
Brentwood Essex(GB)
⑰ **GB**

⑱ Applicant: **FORD-WERKE**
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

⑲ **D-50725 Köln(DE)**
⑳ **DE**

⑳ Applicant: **FORD FRANCE S. A.**
B.P. 307

F-92506 Rueil-Malmaison Cédex(FR)

㉑ **FR**

㉒ Inventor: **Janotik, Adam Mario**
9445 Lakewood
Grosse Ile, Michigan 48138(US)
Inventor: **Kazyak, Lawrence Peter**
45144 Nine Mile Road
Novi, Michigan 48375(US)

㉓ Representative: **Messulam, Alec Moses et al**
A. Messulam & Co.
24 Broadway
Leigh on Sea Essex SS9 1BN (GB)

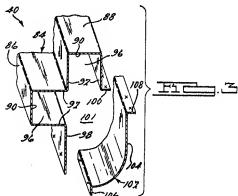
㉔ **Space frame construction.**

㉕ A rocker construction for a space frame on an automotive vehicle, comprising:

at least one elongated rocker member (84) including means forming an open portion;

an elongated cover member (102) adapted to close said open portion (101); and

means for securing said rocker member (84) said cover member (102) together.



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The present invention relates generally to frame structures for automotive vehicles and, more specifically, to the construction of such frames for automotive vehicles.

It is known to construct frames defining the general shape of an automotive vehicle and for supporting its various load-bearing functional components from metal components fabricated in a variety of manners. In the interest of enhancing the fuel economy of automotive vehicles, great attention has been given to fabricating vehicular components from lightweight materials. Consistent with this goal, automotive vehicles have been fabricated which use lightweight outer decorative panels fabricated from plastics which are fixedly secured to a structural inner frame of "space frame."

It is known to fabricate such space frames from a number of tubular members that are joined by fixed connectors to define the general shape of the automotive vehicle. While this approach provides a distinct advantage in the tooling cost of manufacturing over the conventional fabrication of unibody construction through massive stampings, it suffers from the disadvantage that the connectors utilised for joining the tubular member together tend to be massive and expensive to fabricate and assemble. This approach also suffers from the disadvantage that it is not flexible to allow frequent component changes. Further, this approach suffers from the disadvantage of not allowing for common and interchangeable components between various automotive model lines. Additionally, this approach suffers from the disadvantage of not allowing assembly using spot welding and mechanical fastening.

Accordingly, the present invention is a rocker construction for a space frame on an automotive vehicle. The rocker construction includes at least one elongated rocker member having means forming an open portion and an elongated cover member adapted to close the open portion. The rocker construction includes means for securing the rocker member and cover member together.

Also, the present invention is a space frame for an automotive vehicle. The space frame includes at least one longitudinally extending rocker member having means forming an open portion. The space frame also includes at least one longitudinally extending cover member adapted to close the open portion and means for securing the rocker member and cover member together.

Further, the present invention is a method of constructing a space frame for an automotive vehicle. The method includes the steps of forming at least one longitudinally extending rocker member with at least one open portion and forming at least one longitudinally extending cover member. The method also includes the steps of closing the open portion with the cover member and securing the

cover member to the rocker member.

Additionally, the present invention includes various joint constructions for joining structural members and subassemblies of the space frame together. the present invention also includes various methods of constructing the joints and joining subassemblies of the space frame together.

One advantage of the present invention is that a space frame, rocker construction, and various joint constructions are provided for an automotive vehicle. Another advantage of the present invention is that the rocker and joint constructions allow automotive subassemblies of the space frame to be assembled together. Yet another advantage of the present invention is that the space frame provides flexibility by allowing the space frame to be made with a metal material. The space frame minimises material and investment costs by using preformed metal tubing, rolled sheet metal and simple stampings joined by welding, mechanical fastening and/or adhesive. Still another advantage of the present invention is that the space frame provides manufacturing flexibility by allowing inexpensive product changes, high commonality and interchangeability between automotive model lines. A further advantage of the present invention is that the space frame provides product flexibility by employing scaleable, modular construction. A still further advantage of the present invention is that the space frame reduces facilities and tooling investment to a fraction of traditional levels resulting in lower cost of fabrication and assembly.

The invention will now be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a space frame according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a split tube joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a rocker construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of a pinched tube joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is an exploded perspective view of a flattened joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is an exploded perspective view of a shaved tube joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is an exploded perspective view of a fishmouth joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view of a self-locating fishmouth joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of

FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view of a first subassembly joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 10 is an exploded perspective view of a second subassembly joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 11 is an exploded perspective view of a third subassembly joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

FIG. 12 is an exploded perspective view of a bumper joint construction, according to the present invention, of the space frame of FIG. 1.

Turning now to the drawing and in particular to FIG. 1 thereof, a space frame 10 according to the present invention is illustrated for an automotive vehicle. The space frame 10 includes a front structural subassembly, generally indicated at 12, a centre structural subassembly, generally indicated at 14, a rear structural subassembly, generally indicated at 16, and a greenhouse structural subassembly, generally indicated at 18.

The front structural subassembly 12 includes longitudinally extending side rails 20. The side rails 20 have longitudinally extending extensions 22 at one end thereof. The front structural subassembly 12 also includes an end cross member 24 connected to one end of the side rails 20 and having vertically extending pillar members 26. The front structural subassembly 12 includes a laterally extending upper cross member 28 connected to the pillar members 26 by inclined members 30. The inclined members 30 interconnect the upper cross member 28 and the pillar members 26 and the other end of the side rails 20. The front structural subassembly 23 may include other members to support an automotive engine and its associated componentry (not shown).

The centre structural subassembly 14 includes laterally extending centre and rear cross member 32, 34 having longitudinally extending extensions 36, 38 respectively. The centre structural subassembly 14 also includes a pair of rocker constructions or assemblies, generally indicated at 40 and 42, connecting or joining the centre and rear cross members 32, 34 together. The rocker constructions 40 and 42 also connect or join the front structural subassembly 12, rear structural subassembly 16 and greenhouse structural subassembly 18 to the centre structural subassembly 14 as will be described. The centre structural subassembly 14 further includes vertically extending pillar members 44 connected to the rocker constructions 40,42 and a laterally extending upper cross member 46 interconnecting the pillar members 44.

The rear structural subassembly 16 includes longitudinally and vertically extending side rails 48 having a longitudinally extending extension 50 at one end and a laterally extending extension 52 at the other end. The rear structural subassembly 16 includes laterally extending front and rear cross members 54,56 interconnecting the side rails 48. The rear structural subassembly 16 also includes a generally U-shaped support member 58 connected to the rear cross member 56 and extending longitudinally toward the extensions 50 of the side rails 48.

The greenhouse structural subassembly 18 includes longitudinally extending side rails 59. The greenhouse structural subassembly 18 also includes vertically extending front, centre and rear pillar members 60,62,64 each having longitudinally extending extensions 66,68,70 respectively, connected to the side rails 50. The greenhouse structural subassembly 18 includes vertically and longitudinally extending front and rear upper side members 72,74 interconnecting the pillar members 60,62,64. The greenhouse structural subassembly 18 also include a hop shaped front member 76 interconnecting the front upper side members 72 and a laterally extending cross member 78 interconnecting the rear upper side members 74. The greenhouse structural subassembly 18 further includes vertically and laterally extending L-shaped members 80 connected to the rear pillar members 64 and interconnected by a laterally extending end cross member 82.

The space frame 10 may include other structural members which are not specifically described to form the space frame 10 illustrated in FIG. 1. The structural members are pre-assembled into the structural subassemblies 12,14,16,18 using suitable means such as welding, mechanical fastening and/or an adhesive to be described. The structural members of the space frame 10 are generally tubular members extruded, roll-formed and/or stamped from a metal material such as an aluminum or steel material. Preferably, the tubular members have a generally rectangular cross-section. It should be appreciated that other suitable materials and cross-sectional shapes may be used.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, the rocker constructions 40,42 include an elongated or longitudinally extending rocker or rocker member, generally indicated at 84. The rocker member 84 is identical for the rocker constructions 40,42, except one is left-handed and the other is right-handed. As a result, only the rocker construction 40 will be specifically described. The rocker member 84 includes at least one, preferably a plurality of elongated locating lobes or channel members 86,88. The channel members 86,88 are arranged perpendicularly to each other such that one channel member

86 is horizontally orientated and the other channel member 88 is vertically orientated. The channel members 86,88 are generally U-shaped in cross-section. The channel members 86,88 serve as the mounting surfaces for cross members and pillar members of the space frame 10.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the channel members 86,88 have a base wall 90 and a pair of side walls 92 connected to the base wall 90. The side walls 92 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base wall 90 and side walls 92 cooperate to form generally rectangular shaped channels 96. The channels 96 are orientated at an angle of ninety degrees (90°) relative to each other. The rocker member 84 includes flanges 98 and 100 extending perpendicularly outwardly from a side wall 92 on each of the channel members 86,88, respectively, to form an open portion 101 therebetween. Preferably, the base walls 90, side walls 92 and flanges 98,100 are integral and formed as one-piece. Preferably, the rocker member 84 is formed from a metal material such as an aluminum or steel material. It should be appreciated that other suitable cross-sectional shapes and materials may be used.

The rocker construction 40 also includes an elongated or longitudinally extending cover member, generally indicated at 102, to close the open portion 202 of the rocker member 84. The cover member 102 has a base wall 104 which is generally arcuate in shape. The cover member 102 includes flanges 106,108 extending outwardly at each end of the base wall 104 and orientated at an angle of ninety degrees (90°) relative to each other. Preferably, the base wall 104 and flanges 106, 108 are integral and formed as one piece from a metal material such as an aluminum or steel material. Preferably, the rocker member 84 and cover member 102 are fabricated by roll-forming using conventional equipment. It should be appreciated that other suitable shapes and materials may be used.

Referring to FIG. 2, a split tube joint construction 109, according to the present invention, is shown. The split tube joint construction 109 includes the rocker member 84 and the extensions 36,38 of the space frame 10. The extensions 36 of the centre cross member 32 extend longitudinally and are generally C-shaped in cross-sectional shape. The extensions 36 have a base wall 110 and a pair of side walls 112 connected to the base wall 110. The side walls 112 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base wall 110 and side walls 112 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 114. The extensions 36 form a general "L" shape with the centre cross member 32 to form a split tube construction. The centre cross member 32 may include an aperture

115 between the intersection of the extensions 36 to reduce stress therebetween.

In operation, the split tube joint construction 109 is assembled by disposing the horizontally orientated channel member 86 in the channel 114 of the extensions 36 of the centre cross member 32. The extension 36 are secured to the rocker construction 40 by suitable means such as welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used. Access for the spot-welding guns (not shown) is provided by the open rocker construction 40 to secure the base walls 90,92 and side walls 110,112 together at the locations marked with a letter "X". It should be appreciated that the channel member 86 may have a slight taper to assure proper nesting within the channel 114 of the extensions 36.

Once the cross member 32 is secured to the rocker member 84, the cover member 102 is secured to the rocker member 84 by suitable means such as welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used to secure the flanges 98,100 and 106,108 together, respectively, at the locations marked with a letter "X".

Referring to FIG.4, a pinched tube joint construction 116, according to the present invention, is shown. The pinched tube joint construction 116 includes a first structural member 118 of the space frame 10 with a generally tubular and rectangular cross-sectional shape. One end of the first structural member 118 is "pinched" using conventional liquid pressure to form a generally U-shaped configuration. Liquid pressure forming of the pinched end is known in the art and is accomplished using a process under the trade name "Variforming" by TI Variform Inc. of Warren, MI or "Hydroforming" by A.O. Smith Co. the pinched end of the first structural member 118 has overlapping inner and outer base walls 120,122 and side walls 124,126 respectively. The inner side walls 124 and base walls 120 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 128.

The pinched tube joint construction 116 also includes a second structural member 130 having a generally U-shaped cross-sectional shape. The second structural member 130 has a base wall 132 and a pair of side walls 134 connected to the base wall 132. The side walls 134 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base wall 132 and side walls 134 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 136.

In operation, the pinched tube joint construction 116 is assembled by disposing the second structural member 130 in the channel 136 of the first structural member 118. The second structural member 130 is secured to the first structural member 118 by suitable means such as welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 120,122,132 and side walls 124,126,134 together at

the locations marked with a letter "X". It should be appreciated that the pinched tube joint construction 116 may be used at suitable locations on the space frame 10 for joining structural members previously described.

Referring to FIG. 5, a flattened ("spade") joint construction 138, according to the present invention, is shown. The flattened joint construction 138 includes a first structural member 140 having a generally C-shaped cross-sectional shape. One end of the first structural member 138 is flattened using conventional methods and equipment such that side walls 142, 144 contact or abut each other. It should be appreciated that the flattened side walls 142 may be trimmed to form linear edges.

The flattened joint construction 138 also includes a second structural member 146 having a generally U-shaped cross-sectional shape. The second structural member 146 has a base wall and a pair of side walls 150 connected to the base wall 148. The side walls 150 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base wall 148 and side walls 150 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 152.

In operation, the flattened joint construction 138 is assembled by disposing the second structural member 146 on the flattened end of the first structural member 140. The second structural member 146 is secured to the first structural member 140 by suitable means such as welding. Preferable, spot-welding is used to secure the base wall 148 and side walls 142, 144 together at the locations marked with a letter "X". It should be appreciated that the flattened joint construction 138 may be used at suitable locations on the space frame 10 for joining structural members previously described.

Referring to FIG. 6, a shaved tube joint construction 154, according to the present invention, is shown. The shaved tube joint construction 154 includes a first structural member 156 with a generally tubular and rectangular cross-sectional shape. One end of the first structural member 156 has a wall removed or shaved off using conventional lasers or plasma cutters to form a generally U-shaped configuration. The shaved end of the first structural member 156 has a base wall 158 and a pair of side walls 160 connected to the base wall 158. The side walls 160 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The side walls 160 and base wall 158 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 162.

The shaved tube joint construction 154 also includes a second structural member 164 having a generally U-shaped cross-sectional shape. The second structural member 164 has a base wall 166 and a pair of side walls 168 connected to the base wall 166. The side walls 168 are spaced and sub-

stantially parallel to each other. The base wall 166 and side walls 168 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 170.

In operation, the shaved tube joint construction 154 is assembled by disposing the second structural member 164 in the channel 162 of the first structural member 156. The second structural member 164 is secured to the first structural member 156 by suitable means such as welding. Preferable, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 158, 166 and side walls 160, 168 together at the locations marked with a letter "X". It should be appreciated that the shaved tube joint construction 154 may be used at suitable locations on the space frame 10 for joining structural members previously described.

Referring to FIG. 7, a fishmouth joint construction 172, according to the present invention, is shown. The fishmouth joint construction 172 includes a first structural member 174 having a generally rectangular cross-sectional shape. One end of the first structural member 174 is widened laterally to form a "fishmouth" using conventional methods and equipment such as induction preheating. The fishmouth end of the first structural member 174 has elongated base walls 176 and generally arcuate side walls 178. The base and side walls 176, 178 cooperate to form an elongated opening 180.

The fishmouth joint construction 172 also includes a second structural member 182 having a generally rectangular cross-sectional shape. One wall of the second structural member 184 is pierced transversely using conventional methods and equipment to form generally arcuate flaps 184 to conform or mate with interior surfaces of the side walls 178. The second structural member 182 also includes an elongated aperture 186 extending through a wall opposite the flaps 184 to provide access for spot-welding guns.

In operation, the fishmouth joint construction 172 is assembled by disposing the fishmouth end of the first structural member 174 over the flaps 184 of the second structural member 182. The first structural member 174 is secured to the second structural member 182 by suitable means such as welding. Preferable, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 176 and side walls 178 to the flaps 184 and the walls of the second structural member 182, respectively, at the locations marked with a letter "X". It should be appreciated that the fishmouth joint construction 172 may be used at suitable locations on the space frame 10 for joining structural member previously described.

Referring to FIG. 8, a self-locating fishmouth joint construction 188, according to the present invention, is shown. Like parts of the fishmouth joint construction 172 have like numbers for the

self-locating fishmouth joint construction 188. One wall of the second structural member 182 is pierced diagonally to form generally arcuate and linear flaps 190,192 having a generally triangular shape. Preferable, spot-welding is used to secure the arcuate flaps 190 and side walls 178 together and the linear flaps 192 and base walls 176 together at the locations marked with a letter "X". It should be appreciated that the self-locating fishmouth joint construction 188 may be used at suitable locations on the space frame 10 for joining structural members previously described.

Referring to FIG. 9, a first subassembly joint construction 194, according to the present invention, is shown. The first subassembly joint construction 194 joins the first structural subassembly 12 and centre structural subassembly 14 together. The first subassembly joint construction 194 includes the centre cross member 32, rocker constructions 40,42 and side rails 20. The extension 22 of the side rail 20 is pinched using conventional liquid pressure to form a generally U-shaped cross-sectional shape. The extension 22 has a base wall 196 and a pair of side walls 198 connected to the base wall 196. The side walls 198 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base wall 196 and side walls 198 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 200. The first subassembly joint construction 194 includes at least one, preferably a plurality of apertures 202,204,206 extending through the base walls 196,90,110 of the extension 22, rocker member 84 and extension 36, respectively.

The first subassembly joint construction 194 also includes a plate member 208 having apertures 210 extending therethrough and aligned with the apertures 202,204,206. The plate member 208 is generally rectangular in shape and has nuts 212 secured adjacent the apertures 210 by suitable means such as welding. The first subassembly joint construction 194 includes threaded fasteners 214 such as bolts extending through the aperture 202,204,206,210 and thread ably engaging the nuts 212. The cover member 102 may include apertures 215 extending through the base wall 104 thereof to allow access to the fasteners 214.

In operation, the first subassembly joint construction 194 is assembled by disposing the channel member 86 of the rocker member 84 in the channels 114 of the extensions 36. The rocker member 84 is then secured to the centre cross member 34 by suitable means such as welding as previously described in connection with FIG. 2. Next, the extension 22 is disposed in the channel 94 of the channel member 86. The plate member 208 is disposed against the base wall 110 of the extension 36. The apertures 202,204,206,210 are aligned and the fasteners 214 extended therethrough.

The fasteners 214 are rotated and thread ably engage the nuts 212 to secure the side rail 20, rocker member 84, centre cross member 34 together. The cover member 102 is then secured to the rocker member 84 as previously described.

Referring to FIG. 10, a second subassembly joint construction 216, according to the present invention, is shown. The second subassembly joint construction 216 joins the greenhouse structural subassembly 18 to the centre structural subassembly 14. The second subassembly joint construction 218 includes the side rails 58 and rocker construction 40, 42. The side rail 50 of the greenhouse structural subassembly 18 has a generally inverted "U" cross-sectional shape. The side rail 58 has a base wall 218 and a pair of side walls 220 connected to the base wall 218 and cooperated to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 222.

The extensions 66 and 68 of the pillar members 60,62 are generally U-shaped in cross-sectional shape. The extensions 66,68, have a base wall 224 and a pair of side walls 226 connected to the base wall 224. The side walls 226 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base wall 224 and side walls 226 cooperate to form a generally rectangular shaped channel 228.

In operation, the side rail 58 is disposed in the channels 228 of the extensions 66 and 68. The extensions 66 and 68 are secured to the side rail 58 by suitable means such as welding. Preferable, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 218,224 and side walls 220, 226 together at the locations marked with a letter "X".

To assemble the second subassembly joint construction 216, the greenhouse structural subassembly 18 is lowered onto the centre structural subassembly 14 such that the channel member 88 is disposed in the channel 222 of the side rail 58. The side rail 58 secured to the rocker member 84 by suitable means such as welding. Preferable, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 90,218 together at the locations marked with a letter "X". The cover member 102 is then secured to the rocker member 84 as previously described.

Referring to FIG. 11, a third subassembly joint construction 230, according to the present invention, is shown. The third subassembly joint construction 230 joins front and greenhouse structural subassemblies 12 and 18 to the centre structural subassembly 14. The third subassembly joint construction 230 includes the rocker constructions 40,42 and pillar members 26,40,46. The pillar member 26 has a shaved end form a generally U-shaped cross-sectional shape. The pillar members 40,60 are formed generally U-shaped in cross-sectional shape. The pillar members 26,40,60 have base walls 232,234,236, respectively, and a pair of side walls 238,240,242 connected to the base walls

232,234,236. The side walls 238,240,242 are spaced and substantially parallel to each other. The base walls 232m234m236 and side walls 238,242,244 cooperate to form generally rectangular shaved channels 244,246,248. the pillar member 40 also has a longitudinally extending extension 250 similar to extension 66 of the pillar member 60.

In operation, the third subassembly joint construction 230 is assembled by disposing the channel member 88 in the channel 246 of the extension 250. The extension 250 is secured to the rocker member 84 by suitable means such as s welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 234,90 and side walls 240,92 together at the locations marked with a letter "X".

To join the front structural subassembly 12 to the centre structural subassembly 14, the pillar member 26 is disposed in the channel 246 of the pillar member 40. The pillar member 26 is secured to the pillar member 40 by suitable means such as welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 232,234 and side walls 238,240 together at the locations marked with a letter "X".

To join the greenhouse structural subassembly 18 to the centre structural subassembly 14, the pillar member 80 is disposed in the channel 248 of the pillar member 60. the pillar member 60 is secured to the pillar member 40 by suitable means such as welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used to secure the base walls 234,236 and side walls 240,242 together at the locations marked with a letter "X".

Referring to FIG. 12, a bumper joint construction 252, according to the present invention, is shown. The bumper joint construction 252 includes pinched ends 254,256 on the side rails 20 and inclined members 30, respectively. the pinched ends 254,256 have apertures 258, 260 extending therethrough. the bumper cross member 31 includes a longitudinally extending extension 262 having apertures 264 extending therethrough and aligned with apertures 258,260. the bumper joint construction 252 also includes a plate member 266 having aperture 168 extending therethrough and aligned with apertures 258,260,264. the plate member 266 is generally rectangular in shape and has nuts 270 secured adjacent the apertures 268 by suitable means such as welding. the bumper joint construction 252 includes threaded fasteners 272 such as bolts extending through the apertures 264,258,260,268 and thread ably engaging the nuts 270. The bumper joint construction 252 may include a bumper member 274 having corrugations 276 and a plurality of planar portions 278. The bumper member 274 is secured to the end cross member 31 by suitable means such as welding. Preferably, spot-welding is used to secure the planar portions 278 and the bumper member 274

together at the locations marked with a letter "X".

In operation, the bumper joint construction 252 is assembled by disposing the extension 262, pinched ends 254,256 and plate member 266 together such that the apertures 264, 258,260,268 are aligned. the fasteners 277 are extended through the apertures 264,258,260,268 and rotated to engage the nuts 270, thereby securing the end cross member 31, side rail 20, inclined member 30 together.

Accordingly, the rocker constructions can be any desired length without changing the basic fabrication/assembly methods. Cross members, pillar members and attachment points for subassemblies can be lengthened, shortened and/or modified with minimal investment, enabling construction of any size (length,width, height) space frame.

Claims

1. A rocker construction for a space frame on an automotive vehicle, comprising:
at least one elongated rocker member (84) including means forming an open portion;
an elongated cover member (102) adapted to close said open portion (101); and
means for securing said rocker member (84) said cover member (102) together.
2. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 1, wherein said rocker member includes means forming at least a pair of channels.
3. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 2, wherein said channel means comprises a pair of side walls spaced and substantially parallel to each other and a base wall interconnecting said side walls.
4. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 2, wherein said side walls and base wall are integral and formed as one piece.
5. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 2, wherein said channels are orientated at an angle of ninety degrees relative to each other.
6. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 1, wherein said opening means comprises a first flange extending outwardly on at least two sides thereof.
7. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 6, wherein said cover member comprises an arcuate base wall having a second flange extending outwardly on at least two sides thereof.

8. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 7, wherein said securing means comprises welds between said first and second flanges.

9. A rocker construction as claimed in claim 1, wherein said rocker member and cover member are made of a steel material.

10. A rocker construction for a space frame on an automotive vehicle, comprising:

at least one elongated rocker member including side walls spaced and substantially parallel to each other and a base wall interconnecting said side walls and forming at least two channels orientated at an angle of ninety degrees relative to each other and a first flange extending outwardly perpendicularly to said side walls to form an elongated opening;

at least one elongated cover member adapted to close said opening including an arcuate base wall having a second flange extending outwardly at each end of said base wall; and

welds between said first and second flanges to secure said cover member and said rocker member together.

11. A space frame for an automotive vehicle comprising:

at least one longitudinally extending rocker member including side walls spaced and substantially parallel to each other and a base wall interconnecting said side walls and a first flange extending outwardly on at least two sides thereof to form an elongated opening;

at least one longitudinally extending cover member arcuate base wall having a second flange extending outwardly on at least two sides thereof to close said opening; and

welds between said first and second flanges to secure said cover member and rocker member together.

12. A method of constructing a space frame for an automotive vehicle, said method comprising the steps of:

forming at least on longitudinally extending rocker member with an open portion;

forming at least one longitudinally extending cover member;

closing the open portion with the cover member; and

securing the cover member to the rocker member.

13. A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein said step of securing comprises welding flanges of the cover member and rocker member together.

or.

14. A method as claimed in claim 12 wherein said step of securing comprises spot-welding flanges of the cover member and rocker member together.

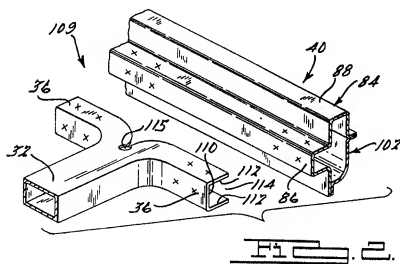
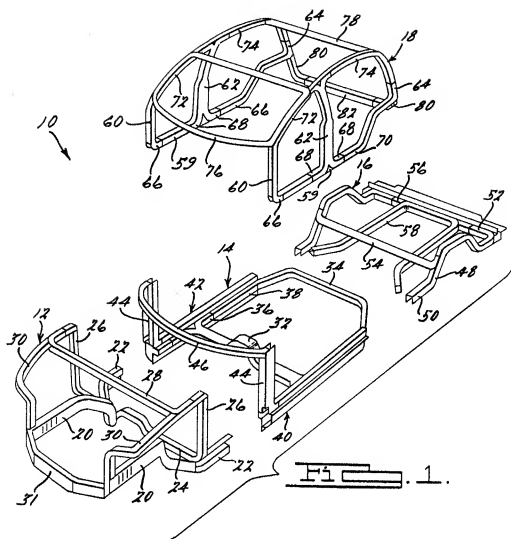
15. A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein said step of forming the cover member comprises forming an arcuate base wall having a flange extending outwardly at each end.

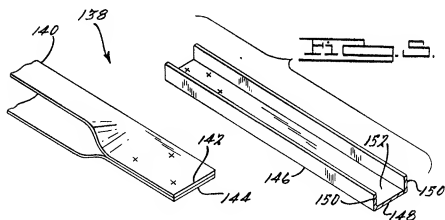
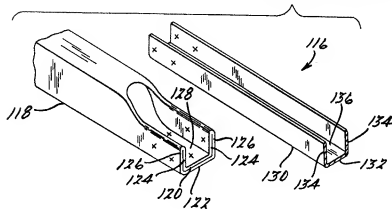
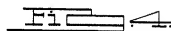
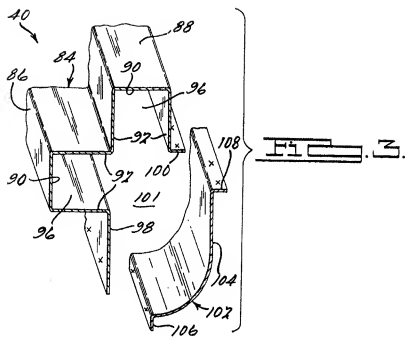
16. A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein said step of forming the rocker member comprises forming side walls spaced and substantially parallel to each other and a base wall interconnecting the side walls having a flange extending outwardly from at least two of the side walls.

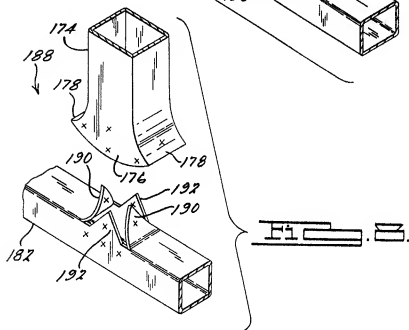
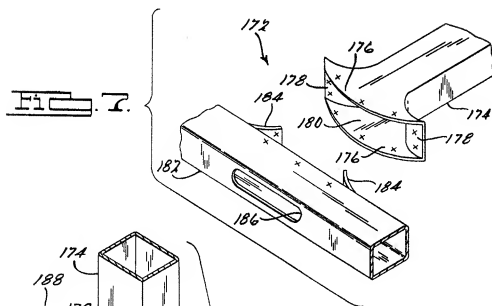
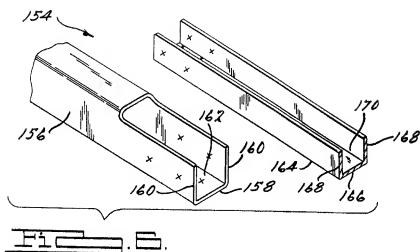
17. A method of constructing a space frame for an automotive vehicle, said method comprising the steps of:

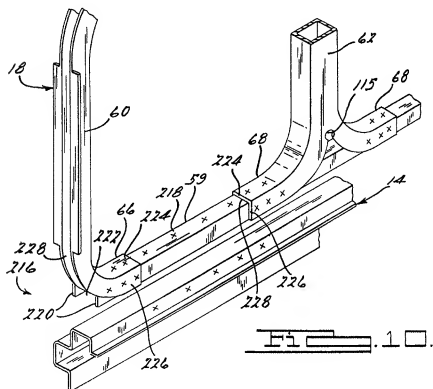
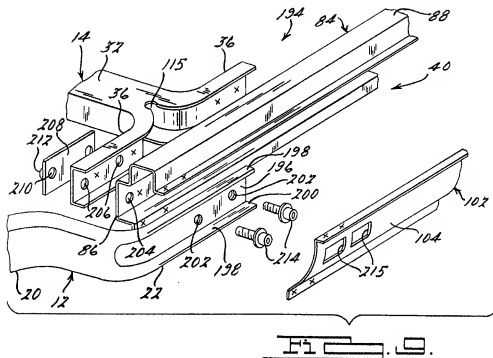
forming at least one longitudinally extending rocker member with side walls spaced and substantially parallel to each other and a base wall interconnecting said side walls and a flange extending outwardly from at least two side walls to form an elongated opening;

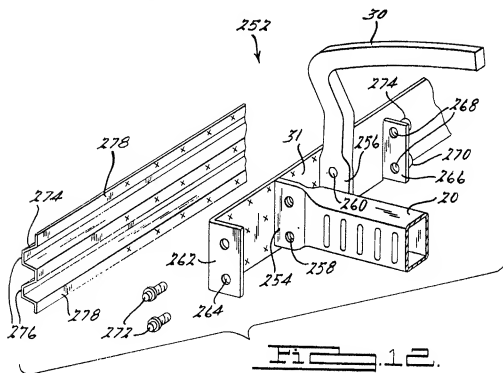
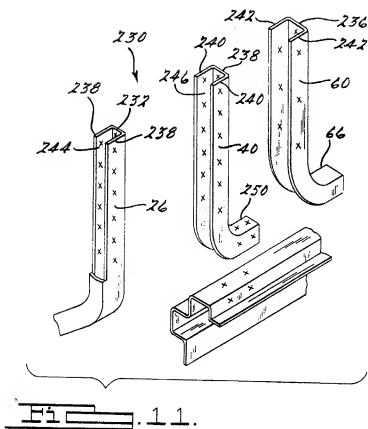
forming at least one longitudinally extending cover member with an arcuate base wall having flange extending outwardly at each end; closing the opening with the cover member such that the flanges abut each other; and welding the flanges of the cover member and rocker member together to secure the cover member to the rocker member.













European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 30 3060

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim
X	GB-A-674 175 (HUDSON) * page 1, line 82 - page 2, line 12; figures 17,9,10 * ---	1,6,9, 12,16
Y	FR-A-1 584 186 (MICHAUT) * claims; figures * ---	1,9
Y	US-A-2 711 340 (LINDSAY) * column 2, line 44 - line 49; figures 3,5 * ---	1,9
A	FR-A-866 607 (BUDD) * page 2, line 80 - page 3, line 3; figure 5 * ---	1,6-9
A	FR-A-2 333 691 (MASSEY-FERGUSON) * page 4, line 20 - line 26; figures 6,7 * ---	
A	FR-A-2 591 681 (LIPPIS) * page 1, line 42 - page 2, line 61; figures * -----	
		CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5) B62D23/00 B62D27/02 B62D29/00 B62D21/02 TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5) B62D B64C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims		
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	24 AUGUST 1993	HAGEMAN M.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure F : intermediate document & : number of the same patent family, corresponding document		